SAFETY DATA SHEET

PECORA P-150 PRIMER

PART I
What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</th>
<th>PECORA P-150 Primer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:</td>
<td>Universal Primer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:</td>
<td>Solvent Aliphatic Isocyanate Mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNONYMS:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:</th>
<th>Pecora Corporation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS:</td>
<td>165 Wambold Road, Harleysville, PA 19438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY PHONE:</td>
<td>800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC, 24-hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSINESS PHONE:</td>
<td>215-723-6051 (Mon–Fri, 8 AM–5 PM ET)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PREPARATION DATE: June 2005

REVISION DATE: June 27, 2014

This product is sold for commercial use. This MSDS has been developed to address safety concerns of those individuals working with bulk quantities of this material, as well as those of potential users of this product in industrial/occupational settings. ALL United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards, and Canadian WHMIS [Controlled Products Regulations] and the Global Harmonization Standard [required information is included in appropriate sections based on the U.S. ANSI Z400.1-2008 format]. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: This product has been classified per GHS Standards.

Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 3, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Eye Irritation Cat. 2, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, STOT (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) Cat. 3, Respiratory Sensitization Cat. 1, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1

Signal Word: Danger


Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS02, GHS07, GHS08

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This product is a colorless, highly flammable liquid with a sweet, aromatic odor.

HEALTH HAZARDS: DANGER! Flammable liquid. This product may cause respiratory, skin and eye irritation. Eye irritation may severe, depending on duration and concentration of exposure. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May cause toxic systemic effects by skin absorption. Exposure may cause adverse central nervous system effects. Can cause skin and respiratory sensitization and allergic reaction in susceptible individuals. Contains compound that is a suspect teratogen and carcinogen.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: This product is flammable and-can ignite if exposed to high temperature or direct flame.

REACTIVITY HAZARD: This product may have some sensitivity to water. Heating of closed containers may cause violent rupture. Closed containers may develop pressure and rupture on prolonged exposure to heat or if contaminated with water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: This product has not been tested for environmental impact. All release to the environment should be avoided.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS®)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>2*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Hazard</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Section 16 for definitions of ratings

0 = Minimal 3 = Serious
1 = Slight 4 = Severe
2 = Moderate * = Chronic

HMIS® is a registered trademark of the National Paint and Coatings Association.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Class D2B and Class B2. See Section 15 (Regulatory Information) for all classification details.

U.S. OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>W/W%</th>
<th>GHS Classification Hazard Statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>40.70</td>
<td>Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 4, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Hazard Statement Codes: H226, H332, H312, H315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Section 16 for full text of Ingredient Hazard and Precautionary Statements
3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>W/W%</th>
<th>GHS Classification Hazard Statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polysocyanate</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 3, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, STOT (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) SE Cat. 3, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1, Respiratory Sensitization Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H331, H315, H319, H335, H317, H334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propoxylated Trimethylolpropane</td>
<td>25723-16-4</td>
<td>7-13</td>
<td>Classification: Not applicable. Hazard Statement Codes: Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polyol</td>
<td>3-7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Not applicable. Hazard Statement Codes: Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other trace components</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Not applicable. Hazard Statement Codes: Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Section 16 for full text of Ingredient Hazard and Precautionary Statements

PART II  What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

PROTECTION OF FIRST AID RESPONDERS: Rescuers should not attempt to retrieve victims of exposure to this material without adequate personal protective equipment. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Fire protective gear may be necessary.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Remove victim(s) to fresh air, as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, if necessary. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek immediate medical attention. Take copy of label and MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

INHALATION: If mists, sprays or fumes of this material are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If the material contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing.

INGESTION: If this material is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, unless directly by medical personnel. Have victim rinse mouth with water or give several cupfuls of water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Acute or chronic respiratory conditions, skin and central nervous system conditions or skin problems may be aggravated by overexposure to this product.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT IF NEEDED: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: For product: 23.3°C (74°F); for Xylenes: 17-25°C (62.2-77.0°F); for Proprietary Polysocyanate: > 202°C (395°F)

AUTOIGNITION: Not known for product. For Xylenes: 464°C (867°F)

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR: Not known for product. For Xylenes: LEL: 1.0%UEL: 7.0%

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use materials appropriate for surrounding materials. May react vigorously with water at high temperatures. Closed containers may rupture violently when heated. UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water.

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS: SPECIAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This is a highly flammable liquid. Not sensitive to mechanical impact under normal conditions. Vapors may form explosive mixtures in air. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in confined spaces creating a toxicity and explosion hazard. Vapors can travel long distances and flashback to ignition source. Closed containers may develop pressure and rupture in event of fire or if contaminated with water.

ADVICE TO FIRE-FIGHTERS: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: An accidental release can result in a fire. Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. Eliminate any possible sources of ignition, and provide maximum explosion-proof ventilation. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment during the response. The atmosphere must at least 19.5 percent Oxygen before non-emergency personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and fire protection. Avoid contact with water.
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Continued)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Responders should wear the level of protection appropriate to the type of chemical released, the amount of the material spilled, and the location where the incident has occurred.

Small Spills: For releases of 1 drum or less, Level D Protective Equipment (gloves, chemical resistant apron, boots, and eye protection) should be worn.

Large Spills: Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit. Minimum level of personal protective equipment for releases in which the level of oxygen is less than 19.5% or is unknown must be Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit, fire-retardant clothing and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT:

All Spills: Access to the spill area should be restricted. Spread should be limited by gently covering the spill with polypads. Absorb spilled liquid with clay, sand, polypads, or other suitable inert absorbent materials. All contaminated absorbents and other materials should be placed in an appropriate container and seal. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements. Remove all residue before decontamination of spill area. Clean spill area with soap and copious amounts of water. Monitor area for combustible vapor levels and confirm levels are below exposure limits given in Section 8 (Exposure Controls-Personal Protection), if applicable, and that levels are below applicable LELs (see Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures) before non-response personnel are allowed into the spill area. Purge equipment with inert gas prior to reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Minimize use of water to prevent environmental contamination. Prevent spill or rinsewater from contaminating storm drains, sewers, soil or groundwater. Place all spill residues in a suitable container and seal. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

OTHER INFORMATION: U.S. regulations may require reporting of spills of this material that reach surface waters if a sheen is formed. If necessary, the toll-free phone number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is 1-800-424-8802.

REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: See information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls – Personal Protection) and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for additional information.

PART III

How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes, dusts, vapors or mist. Do not taste or swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Contaminated clothing needs to be laundered prior to reuse. Keep away from heat and flame. In the event of a spill, follow practices indicated in Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES.

Empty containers may contain residual product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Decontaminate empty containers by filling with water or a solution of ammonium hydroxide (0-10%), detergent (2-5%), isopropanol (0-20%): may create a fire or vapor hazard in some situations, e.g. confined spaces; if so, do not use), water (balance of solution). Heat and CO2 gas are released when isocyanates react with water or solution. Let stand uncovered or loosely covered for at least 24 hours. Decontaminate (using above solution) and clean isocyanate handling equipment after use. Stand upwind of all opening, pouring and mixing operations. Keeping work areas clean is essential. Use work surfaces that can be easily decontaminated. Maintain good personal hygiene.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Containers should be separated from oxidizing materials by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 ft. high having a fire-resistance rating of at least 0.5 hours. Storage areas should be made of fire resistant materials. Local Fire Departments should be notified of the storage of this product on site. Storage and processing areas of this product should be identified with a NFPA 704 placard (diamond) large enough to be seen from a distance. Post warning and “NO SMOKING” signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Refer to NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, for additional information on storage. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (such as sprinkler systems or portable fire extinguishers). Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

PRODUCT USE: This product is used as a primer. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polysiocyanate</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV TWA, NIOSH REL STEL</td>
<td>0.05, 0.01 (ceiling); Skin (1989 PEL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polyol</td>
<td>ABHA WEEL TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propoxylated Trimethylolpropane</td>
<td>25723-16-4</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NE = Not Established. NIC = Notice of Intended Change See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS (continued):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH TLV STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm (vacated 1989 PEL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL STEL</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK TWA</td>
<td>100 (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK PEAK</td>
<td>MAK 15 minute average value, 1-hr interval 4 per shift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NE = Not Established  NC = Notice of Intended Change  See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.


EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations.

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear chemical impervious gloves (e.g., Nitrile or Neoprene). Use triple gloves for spill response. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., lab coat, coveralls, Tyvek suit). If necessary, refer to the OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment) or appropriate Standards of Canada. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee’s feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protective Equipment as described in appropriate regulations.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If mists or sprays from this product are created during use, use appropriate respiratory protection. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in appropriate regulations. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure-demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under appropriate regulations. The following are NIOSH respiratory equipment guidelines are presented for additional assistance in respiratory protective equipment selection.

PROPRIOETARY POLYSOYCYANATE

CONCENTRATION RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Up to 0.1 ppm: Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR)
Up to 0.25 ppm: SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode.
Up to 0.5 ppm: Full-facepiece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA); or full-facepiece SAR.
Up to 1 ppm: Positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR.
Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA; or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.
Escape: Gas mask with organic vapor canister; or escape-type SCBA.

XYLENES

CONCENTRATION RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Up to 900 ppm: Any Chemical Cartridge Respirator with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR), or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece.
Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
Escape: Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM: Liquid.
COLOR: Colorless.
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.
COLORLESS FORMULA: Mixture.
ODOR: Sweet, aromatic.
ODOR THRESHOLD: For Xylene: 20 ppm (detection); 40 ppm (recognition).
VAPOR DENSITY: (air = 1) = Not available.
BOILING POINT: Not available.
FREEZING/MELTING POINT: Not available.
EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): Not available.
PH: Not available.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Not available.
EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not available.
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not available.
SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft³/lb): Not available.
COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not available. VISCOSITY: Not available.
VOC (less water and exempt): 660 g/L.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (WARNING PROPERTIES): The odor of this product may act as warning properties in the event of an accidental release. The odor of Xylene in this product may be a good warning property as its TLV is more than 10 times the odor threshold.

June 27, 2014
10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid contact with incompatible chemicals and exposure to extreme temperatures.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: This product is not compatible with oxidizers, water, alcohols, acids, bases, amines, amides, phenols, mercaptans, urethanes, ureas and surface active materials, metal compounds (e.g. organotin catalysts) and 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidindione (dichlorohydrantoin). Due to the isocyanate material in this product, it may attack copper and copper alloys, such as brass and bronze, tin and zinc.


POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: This product may undergo uncontrolled exothermic polymerization upon contact with incompatible materials, especially strong bases, such as triethylamine and sodium hydroxide, trialkyl phosphines, potassium acetate, many metal compounds soluble in organic media, or if heated. The resulting pressure build-up could rupture closed containers.

PART IV Is there any other useful information about this material?

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: The most significant routes of occupational overexposure are inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. The symptoms of overexposure to this product are as follows:

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Depending on the duration of skin contact, skin exposures can cause reddening, discomfort or irritation. Prolonged contact can cause corrosive effects with severe inflammation, redness, rash, swelling, blistering, tissue death and permanent scarring. Isocyanates, in general, can cause skin discoloration (staining) and hardening of the skin after repeated exposures. The Proprietary Polyisocyanate is a very strong sensitizing agent in humans. Skin sensitization may occur after only one contact with. Brief contact with the liquid or vapors from this product and the eyes can cause irritation, reddening and watering. Permanent eye injury, including blindness, could result from direct contact with the liquid.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Prolonged skin contact may cause adverse systemic toxicity by skin absorption as described under ingestion or inhalation.

INGESTION: If the product is swallowed, it can irritate the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastro-intestinal system and may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea as well as adverse effects on the central nervous system. Symptoms can include dizziness, vomiting and incoordination. Ingestion of large amounts may be harmful and cause systemic toxicity. Aspiration into the lungs after ingestion can pose a serious hazard of chemical and pulmonary edema. Ingestion of large amount may be fatal.

INHALATION: Inhalation of vapors, mists, or sprays of this product can moderately to can irritate the tissues of the nose, mouth, throat, and upper respiratory system. Symptoms of overexposure may include coughing, sneezing, and difficulty breathing. Coughing with chest pain or tightness may also occur, frequently at night. These symptoms may occur during exposure or may be delayed several hours. Inhalation of high concentrations of this product (as may occur in a poorly ventilated area) may be fatal. Inhalation can also lead to adverse central nervous system effects, including dizziness, incoordination, nausea and vomiting. High aerosol concentrations could cause inflammation of the lungs (chemical pneumonitis), chemical bronchitis with severe asthma-like wheezing, severe coughing spasms and accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), which could prove fatal. Symptoms of pulmonary edema may not appear until several hours after exposure and are aggravated by physical exertion.

INJECTION: Accidental injection of this product (e.g. puncture with a contaminated object) may cause burning, redness, and swelling in addition to the wound.

TARGET ORGANS: Acute: Skin, eyes, respiratory system. Chronic: Skin, respiratory and central nervous systems.

TOXICITY DATA: There are currently no toxicity data available for this product; the following toxicology data are available for components greater than 1% in concentration. Due to the large amount of data, only human data, LD50 Oral-Rat or Mouse, LD50 Skin-Rat or Mouse, LC50 Inhalation-Rat or Mouse and skin irritation data are provided in this SDS. Contact Pecora for more information.

Table: Carcinogenic Potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>EPA</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>PROP 65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polyisocyanate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polyol</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propoxylated Trimethylpropane</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

IARC-3: Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans. EPA-I (Data are Inadequate for and Assessment of Human Carcinogenic Potential). ACGIH TLV-A4: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.

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IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product is irritating by all routes of exposure. Depending on concentration and duration of exposure, eye exposure may be severe.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: This product may cause skin and respiratory sensitivity and allergic reaction in susceptible individuals. In general, diisocyanates are well known to cause respiratory sensitization and, therefore, Proprietary Polyisocyanate is considered a respiratory sensitizer. Diisocyanate respiratory sensitization is usually caused by a very large exposure, or by multiple exposures. Although varying periods of exposure (1 day to years) may elapse before sensitization occurs, it develops more often during the first few months of exposure. Sensitized individuals react to very low levels of airborne diisocyanates that have no effect on non-sensitized people. At first, the symptoms may appear to be a cold or mild hay fever. However, severe asthmatic symptoms can develop and include wheezing, tightness of the chest, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing and/or coughing. Fever, chills, general feelings of discomfort, headache, and fatigue can also occur. Symptoms may occur immediately upon exposure (within an hour), several hours after exposure or both, and/or at night. Typically, the asthma improves with removal from exposure (e.g. weekends or vacations) and returns, in some cases, in the form of an "acute attack", on renewed exposure. Sensitized people who continue to be exposed to diisocyanates may develop symptoms sooner after each exposure. The number and severity of symptoms may increase. Cross-sensitization between different diisocyanates may occur. Exposure to diisocyanates is likely to aggravate individuals with existing respiratory disease, such as chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Skin sensitization may occur after only a few days working with products containing Proprietary Polyisocyanate. Onset of symptoms is usually delayed. Symptoms include a rash on the hands, arms, neck, face, chest or abdomen, even when contact occurs with a small amount of product. Other effects such as coughing, a burning sensation in the throat or redness and swelling of the eyes might also occur.

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: There have been several studies in humans and animals on the interaction of Xylenes with drugs, alcohol and other solvents. Xylene has a high potential to interact with other compounds because it increases metabolic enzymes in the liver and decreases metabolic enzymes in the lungs. In general, exposure to related solvents, such as benzene, toluene and ethanol (alcohol) slows the rate of clearance of Xylenes from the body, thus enhancing its toxic effects.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: This product has not been tested for reproductive toxicity. The following information is available for some components.

Mutagenicity: Either no information is available for components, or negative results from testing have been obtained.

Embryotoxicity/Teratogenicity: Xylene (mixed isomers) are considered fetotoxic in humans, based on observations of reduced fetal weight, delayed ossification and persistent behavioral effects in animal studies in the absence of maternal toxicity. Other developmental effects have been observed in animal studies in the presence of maternal toxicity. Several human population studies have suggested a link between exposure to organic solvents (including xylene) and increased occurrence of miscarriages or birth defects in children. However, in the majority of cases, there was exposure to a variety of solvents at the same time, exposures were ill-defined, and the number of cases examined was small.

Reproductive Toxicity: No information is available.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs): Currently, the following BEI’s have been established for the Xylene component.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL:</th>
<th>DETERMINANT</th>
<th>SAMPLING TIME</th>
<th>BEI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylenes</td>
<td>Methyhippuric Acid in Urine</td>
<td>End of Shift</td>
<td>1.5 g/g Creatinine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil. The following information is available for components.

XYLENE:
Several experimental Koc values for this compound have been reported depending upon the pH and organic carbon content of the soil. Batch experiments conducted with five low organic carbon content (0.04-1.12%), field contaminated soils (3 silty clay and two sandy loams) yielded Koc values ranging from 39-365. This compound in Norwegian forest soil at pH 5.6 and organic carbon content of 0.2 percent has a reported experimental Koc of 129; in Norwegian agricultural soil at pH 7.4 and organic carbon content of 2.2 percent has a reported experimental Koc of 158; in Norwegian forest soil at pH 4.2 and organic carbon content of 3.7 percent has a reported experimental Koc of 289. Based on a recommended classification scheme and the experimentally determined Koc values, this material is expected to have moderate to high mobility in soils. Xylene isomers have been observed to pass through soil at a dune-infiltration site on the Rhine River and to leach into groundwater under a rapid infiltration site.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. The following information is available for components.

XYLENE:
Based upon an experimental vapor pressure of 7.99 mm Hg at 25°C, this compound is expected to exist entirely in the vapor phase in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase material is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals with an estimated atmospheric lifetime of about 1-2 days. This compound is expected to have moderate to high mobility in soils based upon experimental Koc values obtained with a variety of soils at differing pH values and organic carbon content. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected based on an experimental Henry's Law constant of 7.0x10^-3 atm·cu/mole. Biodegradation is an important environmental fate process for this compound. In general, it has been found that this material is biodegraded in soil and groundwater samples under aerobic conditions and may be degraded under anaerobic denitrifying conditions. In water, this compound is expected to adsorb somewhat to sediment or particulate matter based on its measured Koc values. This compound is expected to volatilize from water surfaces given its experimental Henry's Law constant. Estimated half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 and 99 hours, respectively. Log Koc = 3.5-68.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential. The following values are available for components.

XYLENE:
An experimental BCF value of 20 was measured for all isomers in eels exposed to petroleum for 10 days. According to a classification scheme, this BCF value suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. All release to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for some components. Only select data are given due to the large amount of data available. Contact Pecora for more information.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)
12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

ECOTOXICITY (continued):

XYLENE:
LC₅₀ (rainbow trout) 96 hours = 13.5 mg/L (conditions of bioassay not specified, no specific isomer)
LD₅₀ (goldfish) 24 hours = 13 mg/L (conditions of bioassay not specified, no specific isomer)
LC₅₀ (fathead minnow) 1 hour = 42 mg/L at 18-22°C, in a static bioassay (No specific isomer)

XYLENE (continued):
LC₅₀ (fathead minnow) 24-96 hours = 46 mg/L at 18-22°C, in a static bioassay (No specific isomer)
LC₅₀ (Carassius auratus goldfish) 96 hours = 16.9 ppm (conditions of bioassay not specified, no specific isomer)

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: This material is not expected to have any ozone depletion potential.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: As supplied, this product would be a hazardous waste as defined by U.S. federal regulation (40 CFR 261) if discarded or disposed. It has the characteristic of Ignitibility. State and local regulations may differ from federal regulations. The generator of the waste is responsible for proper waste determination and management.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: D001.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: This product is classified as Dangerous Goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1866
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Resin solution, flammable
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 3 (Flammable)
PACKING GROUP: PG II
EXPLOSIVE LIMIT & LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: None
ERG CODE: 3L

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IATA): This product is classified as dangerous goods, per the International Air Transport Association.

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1866
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Resin solution, flammable
HAZARD CLASS or DIVISION: 3 (Flammable)
HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 3 (Flammable)
PACKING GROUP: II
EXCEPTED QUANTITIES: E2
PACKAGING: Instructions: P001; Provisions: PP1
IBC: Instructions: IBC02; Provisions: None
TANKS: Instructions: T4; Provisions: T1, TP8
EmS: F-E, S-E
STOWAGE CATEGORY: Category B.
MARINE POLLUTANT: No component of this product is designated by the IMO to be a Marine Pollutant.
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:
U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The following components of this product are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL</th>
<th>SECTION 302 EHS (TPQ)</th>
<th>SECTION 304 RO</th>
<th>SECTION 313 TRI (threshold)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polyisocyanate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES (SECTION 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: Yes; FIRE: Yes; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Xylene = 100 lb (45.4 kg)

U.S. CLEAN AIR ACT (CA 112r) THRESHOLD QUANTITY (TQ): The Xylene component is listed as a Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) generally known or suspected to cause serious health problems. The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, directs EPA to set standards requiring major sources to sharply reduce routine emissions of toxic pollutants. EPA is required to establish and phase in specific performance based standards for all air emission sources that emit one or more of the listed pollutants. Xylenes are included on this list.

U.S. CLEAN WATER ACT REQUIREMENTS: Xylene (mixed) is designated as a hazardous substance under section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and further regulated by the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977 and 1978. These regulations apply to discharges of this substance. This designation includes any isomers and hydrates, as well as any solutions and mixtures containing this substance.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The Xylene component is on the CEPA Priority Substances 1 list, not considered as "TOXIC" under Section 64 of CEPA.

CANADIAN WHMIS REGULATIONS: This product is classified as a Controlled Product, Hazard Classes B2 (Flammable Liquid); D1A (Poisonous and Infectious Material, Acute Lethality, Very Toxic); D2A (Poisonous and Infectious Material, Other Effects, Very Toxic, Teratogenicity and Embryotoxicity), and D2B (Poisonous and Infectious Material, Other effects/Toxic: Eye Irritation, Skin Irritation, Respiratory Tract and Skin Sensitization) as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

ADDITIONAL MEXICAN REGULATIONS:
MEXICAN WORKPLACE REGULATIONS (NOM-018-STPS-2000): This product is classified as hazardous.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

U.S. ANSI STANDARD LABELING (Precautionary Statements): DANGER! FLAMMABLE LIQUID. MAY BE TOXIC IF INHALED. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION; EYE IRRITATION MAY BE SEVERE. VAPORS MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS. CONTAINS COMPOUND THAT IS A SUSPECT CARCINOGEN AND REPRODUCTIVE TOXIN. MAY CAUSE SKIN SENSITIZATION AND RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapors or fume. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and flame. Wear gloves, eye protection, respiratory protection, and appropriate body protection. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin and eyes with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or CO₂. IN CASE OF SPILL: Absorb spilled product with poly pads or other suitable absorbing material. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations and those of Canada.

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION SYSTEM CLASSIFICATION:
Classification: Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 3, Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) Category 3, Respiratory Sensitization Category 1, Skin Sensitization Category 1
Signal Word: Danger
Precautionary Statements:
GLOBAL HARMONIZATION SYSTEM CLASSIFICATION (continued):

Precautionary Statements (continued):


Disposal: P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS02, GHS07, GHS08

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

The information presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet is presented in good faith based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE. THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THIS PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. In no case shall the descriptions, information, data or designs provided be considered a part of our terms and conditions of sale.

All materials may present hazards and should be used with caution. Because many factors may affect processing or application/use, you are advised to make tests to determine the suitability of a product for your particular purpose prior to use. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices or applicable federal, state, or local laws or regulations. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES: Contact the supplier for information.

METHODS OF EVALUATING INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION: Bridging principles were used to classify this product.

REVISION DETAILS: May 2012. Up-date and revise entire MSDS to include current GHS requirements; change in formulation.

DATE OF PRINTING: June 27, 2014

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these, which are commonly used, include the following:

KEY ACRONYMS:

CHEMTREC: Chemical Transportation Emergency Center, a 24-hour emergency information and/or emergency assistance to emergency responders.

CHILLING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

DGF MAKs: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace. Exposure limits are given as TWA (Time-Weighted Average) or PEAK (short-term exposure) values.

DGF MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: 1: Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. 2: Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. 3: Substances that have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of humans, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals in vivo and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. 3R: Substances that are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic effects in mammalian somatic cell in vivo; in exceptional cases, substances for which there is no in vivo data, but that are clearly mutagenic in vitro and structurally related to known in vivo mutagens. 4: Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action. By definition, germ cell mutagens are genotoxic. Therefore, a Category 4 for germ cell mutagens cannot apply. At some time in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugenic substances] for which such effects make this seem sensible.] Germ cell mutagen, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is assumed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

DGF MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: Group A: A risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated. Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working Materials) values are observed. Group B: Currently available information indicates a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus must be considered to be probable. Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed. Group C: There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus, but Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) values are observed. Group D: Classification in one of the groups A–C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30 minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

NE: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

NIOSH: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH’s Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL: OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TWA, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based on the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the PEL and the STEL are indicated. The phrase, “Vacated 1989 PEL” is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hour TWA is within the TWA-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

TLV: Threshold Limit Value. An airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, the 8-hour average.

TWA: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hour (TWA) PEL or up to a 12-hour (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits from the AIHA.
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

Hazardous Materials Identification System Hazard Ratings (continued):

Health Hazard (continued): Materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal. Gases with an LCT₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than ten times its LCT₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity. A gas with an LCT₅₀ less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg. For those liquids that are not readily miscible with water, the material may cause death if the intact liquid is aspirated into the respiratory tract. Materials that are toxic by inhalation and are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible conjunctival opacities. Materials corrosive to the eyes. Gaseous irritants that cause immediate partial or complete incapacitation. Gases and vapors that have a cup flash point of the solvent. Gases and vapors that have a cup flash point greater than 33°C (91°F) and are not flammable.

Flammability Limits in Air:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) directory of fire and explosion data. The NFPA directory of fire and explosion data is a comprehensive, regularly updated reference that contains information on the physical properties of flammable liquids and solids and the characteristics of their fires and explosions. The directory includes information on the flammability limits of gases and vapors, the heat of combustion of flammable materials, the effect of temperature on the flammability limits of flammable liquids and solids, and the effect of pressure on the flammability limits of flammable liquids and solids. The directory also includes information on the flash point and fire point of flammable liquids and solids, the heat of combustion and heat of vaporization of flammable materials, and the effect of temperature on the flash point and fire point of flammable liquids and solids.

Toxicological information:

The toxicological information includes data on the effects of hazardous materials on human health. These data are derived from animal studies, clinical trials, and population-based studies. The toxicological information includes data on the acute and chronic effects of exposure to hazardous materials, as well as data on the long-term effects of exposure to hazardous materials. The toxicological information also includes data on the mechanisms of action of hazardous materials and the biological effects of hazardous materials.

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued):
Other Information: BEI: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

REPRODUCTIVE INFORMATION: A mutagen is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical that causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A teratogen is a chemical that causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance that interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:
EC: Effect concentration in water. BCF: Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in life forms that consume contaminated plant or animal matter. TLm: Median threshold limit. log K_{ow} or log K_{oc}: Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is used to assess a substance’s behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION: This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material.

U.S.:
EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association that establishes exposure limits. OSHA: U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of OSHA. DOT: U.S. Department of Transportation. TC: Transport Canada. SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. TSCA: U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act. CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; CERCLA or Superfund; and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings that appear on the material’s package label.

CANADA: